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Commission and applied in meeting the obligations in respect of which Germany has defaulted. In such case the Reparation Commission may, if it thinks necessary, itself undertake the administration and receipt of the customs duties.

(2) The Reparation Commission also may demand that the German Government proceed to such increases of duties or take such steps for the purpose of increasing its resources as the commission may think necessary.

(3) If this demand is without effect, the commission shall declare the German Government in a state of delinquency and shall signify this situation to the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers, who shall take such measures as they shall deem justifiable.

Done at Paris the 29th of January, 1921.

HENRI JASPAR,  
D. LLOYD GEORGE,  
ARISTIDE BRIAND,  
C. SFORZA,  
K. ISHII.

#### ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

*London, March 3, 1921*<sup>1</sup>

*Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on behalf of the Allies, to Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister*

We have therefore decided—having regard to the infractions already committed, to the determination indicated in these proposals that Germany means still further to defy and explain away the treaty, and to the challenge issued not merely in these proposals but in official statements made in Germany by the German Government—that we must act upon the assumption that the German Government are not merely in default, but deliberately in default; and unless we hear by Monday that Germany is either prepared to accept the Paris decisions<sup>2</sup> or to submit proposals which will in other ways be an equally satisfactory discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles (subject to the concessions made in the Paris proposals), we shall, as from that date, take the following course under the Treaty of Versailles.

The Allies are agreed:

(1) To occupy the towns of Duisburg, Ruhrort, and Düsseldorf, on the right bank of the Rhine.

(2) To obtain powers from their respective Parliaments requiring their nationals to pay a certain proportion of all payments due to Germany on German goods to their several governments, such proportion to be retained on account of reparations.

That is in respect of goods purchased either in this country or in any other Allied country from Germany.

<sup>1</sup> The *London Times*, March 4, 1921, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> *Supra*, p. 207.

(3) (a) The amount of the duties collected by the German customs houses on the external frontiers of the occupied territories to be paid to the Reparation Commission.

(b) These duties to be continued to be levied in accordance with the German tariff.

(c) A line of customs houses to be temporarily established on the Rhine and at the boundary of the *têtes des ponts* occupied by the Allied troops; the tariff to be levied on this line, both on the entry and export of goods, to be determined by the Allied High Commission of the Rhine territory in conformity with the instructions of the Allied Governments.

#### GERMAN REPARATION (RECOVERY) ACT, 1921<sup>1</sup>

*An Act to provide for the application of part of the purchase price of imported German goods towards the discharge of the obligations of Germany under the Treaty of Versailles*

(24th March 1921)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, on the importation into the United Kingdom of any German goods to which this Act applies, the importer shall pay to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioners) such proportion of the value of the goods, not exceeding fifty per cent., as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe:<sup>2</sup>

Provided that this Act shall not apply to goods imported before the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the goods are imported in pursuance of a contract entered into before the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-one.

(2) The payment of any sum to the Commissioners under this section shall, up to the amount of the payment, operate as a good discharge to the person by or on whose behalf the payment is made as against the person to whom the purchase price of the goods in question is due; and the receipt of the Commissioners shall be conclusive evidence of such payment.

(3) The Commissioners shall pay all moneys received by them under

<sup>1</sup> Public General Acts, 11 & 12 Geo. V, Chap. 5.

<sup>2</sup> A Treasury Minute, dated March 24, 1921, fixed the proportion of the value of German goods to which this Act applies, at 50%. A second Treasury Minute, dated May 17, 1921, reduced the proportion to 26%, effective May 13, 1921.—Ed.